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Premier Kim Il Sung Meets Electorate of Songrim Constituency

The Electorate, Single-heartedly Faithful to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Respected and Beloved Leader, and Closely Rallied around Him Are Firmly Resolved to Fight More Vigorously for the Country's Reunification and Nation-wide Victory of Korean Revolution

Comrade Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, had a meaningful meeting with the voters of the Songrim constituency on November 11.

The entire voters and citizens of Songrim were once again overwhelmed with boundless emotion and joy at having nominated as their candidate for deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious, iron-willed commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international working-class movement and communist movement, who always leads our people to victory and glory, to happiness and prosperity, shouldering the destinies of the country and the nation upon himself and triumphantly exploring the path of Korean revolution.

From early in the morning the heroic steel fighters of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel works, workers, office workers, youths and students, housewives and co-operative farmers in the vicinity came out to the street in a stream in their holiday best, with pennants and flowers in their hands, to meet the respected and beloved leader.

The city of Songrim was decorated like on a festive day.

Waiting for the arrival of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, 50,000 welcoming crowds extending four kilometres lined the street, exuberantly singing and dancing.

At ten the car carrying Comrade Premier arrived at the rotary at the entrance to the city.

In an instant the shouts of "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" broke out from among the enthusiastic crowds and echoed throughout the city.

Department directors of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Ministers of the Cabinet, functionaries of the local Party and government organs and Heroes of Labour received Comrade Premier on the spot.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, wreathed in smiles, waved to the jubilant crowds in recognition of their enthusiastic welcome.

The hearts of the crowds waving flowers and shouting hurrahs at the top of their voice were filled with the unbounded trust in and sentiments of loyalty to and reverence for the great leader who always leads the Korean revolution to victory through storm and stress, shouldering the destiny of the nation himself for the past 40 years since he began his revolutionary activities at an early age.

In the grimmest days under the Japanese imperialist colonial rule he organised and led the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle for 15 years in the deep forests of Mt. Paektu for the freedom of the country and liberation of the people, for the victory of socialism and communism, and finally restored the country, crushing the Japanese imperialist enemy, following the liberation he founded the ever-victorious Workers' Party of Korea, the militant General Staff of the Korean revolution, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, genuine people's state, put an end conclusively to the sources of exploitation and oppression and set up the most advanced socialist system; when the U.S. imperialists ignited the aggressive war, he called upon the entire people to wage heroic resistance and showed the mettle of our people to the enemy and forced the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who were boasting of being the "mightiest" in the world, to kneel down before the valorous Korean people; raising high the banner of Juche in ideology, independence in politics, self-reliance in economy and self-reliant defence in national defence, he converted the once backward country into a powerful socialist industrial-agricultural state with the firm foundation of an independent national economy, and he brought the entire people under them and turned the whole country into a fortress, thereby building the country's defence as impregnable as an iron wall; he set an example in socialist construction and made a tremendous contribution to the strengthening and development of the international communist movement and the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. national liberation struggle, holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism; always showing concern about the misery of the fellow countrymen in the South who are languishing under the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism, he has energetically led our people in the struggle for the expulsion of the U.S. aggressors from South Korea, reunification of the country and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution; it is because of his leadership that today the Korean people have the prospering and flowering country, enjoy happiness at present and have a still brighter future before them.

Therefore, all the Korean people have entirely entrusted their destinies to the Workers' Party of Korea led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, deem it the greatest honour, happiness and pride of the nation to have him at their leader and are filled with the burning determination to remain always loyal to him and devote everything with a single heart in their service to him at any place and time.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, receives bouquets from electors of the Songrim constituency (KCNA photo)

Making its way through the floods of flowers waved by tens of thousands of welcoming crowds, the car carrying Comrade Premier arrived at the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works, a giant metallurgical centre on the west coast.

Making a round of the plant, he encouraged the workers.

He came down to the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works on no less than 19 occasions to give on-the-spot guidance when knotty problems cropped up at each stage of development of the revolution and converted the plant into a modern metallurgical complex that we see today. He directed profound solicitude to this plant, often looking around the workers' hostels and homes, though he was so busy.

To the club of the Iron and Steel Works, Comrade Kim Il Sung met voters of the Songrim constituency.

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Comrade Kim Il Sung spoke on the occasion:

In the beginning Comrade Kim Il Sung said that he deemed it great joy to be nominated as the candidate for deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly from the Songrim constituency where the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works, one of the nuclear positions of the working class and big metallurgical centres of our country, is located. He expressed hearty thanks to the working class of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works and the entire working people in Songrim for their deep trust placed in him.

Noting that we are meeting the election to the Supreme People's Assembly for the fourth time since the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Comrade Premier continued:

Our state power is a genuinely popular power founded by the people themselves and thoroughly serving the interests of the people.

The Korean Communists, fighting with arms in their hands against the Japanese imperialists for 15 years, shed much blood and waged a vigorous struggle for establishing such a people's power.

After the liberation our people, under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, waged a resolute struggle to consolidate and defend the genuine people's power established by themselves.

Especially during the difficult period of the three-year Patriotic War of Liberation, the entire Korean people and the men and officers of the People's Army fought shedding their blood to defend the people's power.

Our people's state power has its root deep in the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. Already in the 1930's, the Korean Communists gave the first place in the ten-point programme of th Association for the Restoration of the Motherland to the task of establishing a people's state power in liberated Korea.

After the liberation, the twenty-point platform on the building of a genuine people's state power and on the tasks it should put into effect was made public in our country.

As you all know, on February 8, 1946, immediately following the liberation, the North Korean Provisional People's Committee was organised. Later, the North Korean People's Committee was founded through a democratic election.

And in 1948, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was founded through the election of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly, the people's organ of state power representing the interests of the entire Korean people.

Such people's state power of our country is a genuine state power of the people, in which the people are the true masters and which is participated in by representatives of workers, peasants, working intellectuals and people of all other broad circles who pledged themselves to serve the people faithfully.

This is why our people defended the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, their genuine motherland, at the cost of blood by waging an arduous struggle during the three-year Patriotic War of Liberation against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The flag of our Republic is dyed with the red blood of anti-Japanese fighters who fought with arms in their hands against Japanese imperialism for a long period and with the blood shed by true patriotic fighters coming from the ranks of workers and peasants who fought during the arduous Patriotic War of Liberation to defend this state power, **a must democratic one representing the interests of the working people.**

Therefore, further consolidate our political power by holding the election again is a most important event for us in carrying forward the cause of the revolutionary forerunners who fought shedding their blood for this state power and in the work for the future of the people, a most important event for more successfully carrying out the revolutionary task in the future and thoroughly defending the people's interests.

Comrade Kim Il Sung referred to the important tasks our political power should carry out in the future under the prevailing situation and to the tasks confronting the working class and all other sections of our people.

Today our people, rallied closely around the Government of the Republic, are vigorously forging ahead, working very joyously.

But, we have established the people's power in the northern half only. We have not yet achieved the nation-wide victory of revolution. **Therefore, we are confronted with the weighty revolutionary task of achieving the nation-wide victory of our revolution.**

In other words, we are charged with the weighty tasks—to further consolidate our victory, further strengthen the Government of the Republic, more firmly defend the socialist gains we have attained, and furthermore reunify the whole of Korea and complete the revolution of the whole country under the banner of the Republic.

As is generally known, the South Korean people are now subjected to oppression and exploitation by U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The U.S. imperialists are brutally suppressing the people and are massacring patriots by utilising their stooges.

The South Korean people, however, are valiantly fighting for their liberation, not yielding to this. They are awaiting a hand of support and encouragement to be extended to them by the people in the northern part of the Republic.

We have yet to carry out the important task of supporting and encouraging the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people, liberating them and reunifying the motherland.

Therefore, we should not content ourselves with the victories we have already achieved.

We should more firmly build up the revolutionary forces by solidly consolidating our state power, more closely rallying around our state power the entire working class, peasants, working intellectuals and all other sections of the population and train them into a great force capable of courageously repulsing the enemy at any time it invades our country and of supporting the South Korean people.

Today we are living in an era of revolution. As we are living in the era of revolution, we have the only task of carrying out revolution.

To carry out revolution, we should arm ourselves, first of all, with revolutionary ideas and unite the entire people into a powerful revolutionary force.

Without this, revolution cannot be carried out.

At present the whole world is seething amid the flames of revolution.

Today the attention of the people of the whole world is focussed on the struggle of the Vietnamese people. The Vietnamese people are waging a gallant struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation. We Korean people, together with the revolutionary people of the whole world, actively support the struggle of the Vietnamese people.

In Asia today, not only the Vietnamese people but also the Japanese people are valiantly fighting against U.S. imperialism and against Japanse militarism and the fascistization of their country.

The Cambodian people are also courageously fighting against U.S. imperialism and its stooges to ensure their territorial integrity and sovereignty.

And, the flames of revolution are raging all over Latin America called the "tranquil backyard" of the United States. Especially, the Cuban people are waging a powerful struggle to defend the victory of the revolution they have already won.

Not only in Latin America but in Africa and in the Near and Middle East, the new-born independent countries are fighting to consolidate their national independence. They are waging a resolute struggle for ensuring economic independence and complete political sovereignty against neo-colonialism.

The struggle of the working class is now being waged also in the capitalist countries. In the United States, too, the working class movement is being waged and the struggle of Afro-Americans against racial discrimination unfolded.

Today we are living in an era of revolution, a turbulent era in which the great tide of world revolution is surging up like a flood.

In view of such a situation, our Party, the Government of the Republic and our people should further advance our revolution and construction and meet the nation-wide victory of revolution with full preparedness, with the initiative in our hands.

At present, the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people has made one step farther than in the past; it is being waged in various forms and the struggle has become more diversified in form. It is being waged as a more extensive mass struggle. Under such conditions the Korean communists and people are faced with the important tasks of driving the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and achieving the reunification of the country at an early date by supporting the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people and strengthening solidarity with the world revolutionary forces and of carrying world revolution through to completion.

In this very era of revolution, we should discharge our duty more vigorously.

The task decided at the Party Conference held last year, we must carry on economic construction and defence building well in our country and thereby further strengthen the material basis and further demonstrate the advantages of the socialist system. We must work further to strengthen materially and consolidate politically and ideologically the socialist system under which everyone has a job, studies and receives medical treatment and all the people live a happy life.

We should wage an energetic struggle to further strengthen the revolutionary forces so as to be always ready to fight against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys not only by increasing the economic potential of the country still more but also placing the entire people under arms and turning the whole land into a fortress through the thorough implementation of the Party's line on carrying on economic construction and defence buildup in parallel.

At the same time, we should wage an active struggle to *work-ing-class-ize* and revolutionize the entire people and rally them around the Party and the Government of the Republic to further strengthen our revolutionary ranks.

Especially, the revolutionization of the working class is a very important task. If we overemphasize economic construction and neglect the revolutionization of the working class, we cannot do economic construction well either.

And if we do not revolutionize the people, even though we have built socialism well, then we cannot realise the communist construction, our ultimate goal.

The most important question in socialist construction is to carry out the ideological revolution along with the industrialisation and technical revolution for the strengthening of the material and technical foundations.

Therefore, the Party Conference put forth the work of *working-class-izing* and revolutionizing the whole society as one of the most important tasks.

Thus it can be seen that the important task confronting us is, first, to conduct economic construction and defence building well so as to further consolidate the material foundation and strengthen and develop the fine socialist system under which all people live well and study.

What is important next is to arm the entire people, turn the whole country into a fortress and firmly defend the socialist gains already won by fortifying the material foundation.

And we must *working-class-ize* and revolutionise all the people and rally them firmly around our Party and the Government,

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Electors of the Songrim constituency warmly welcome Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people

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thereby firmly converting them into a revolutionary force.

And it is of very great importance in still more firmly consolidating our revolutionary forces to actively support internationally those countries that are making revolution, the revolution in Vietnam in particular, to defend the Cuban revolution, to support the Latin American and African countries making revolution, to support the revolutionary movement of the working class in the capitalist countries against fascist governments, to further strengthen solidarity with the international revolutionary forces and to further strengthen unity with them.

Referring to the immediate economic tasks, Comrade Premier stressed the overfulfilment of this year's plan ahead of schedule and put forth the next year's tasks as follows:

The main direction for the national economic plan for next year is to push mining industry ahead of other industries and continuously develop heavy industry. This is one of the most important laws in building socialism.

Calling for adhering to the consistent line of our Party of ensuring the priority development of heavy industry simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture, Comrade Premier said that for the continued development of heavy industry, fuel and non-ferrous metallurgical industries should be developed more rapidly.

Theu he pointed out that an important question is to unfold a powerful drive for giving precedence to the production of minerals and to that in the fields of mining industry and for ensuring in time the raw materials needed in metallurgical industry.

Noting that it is one of the most important questions in the development of heavy industry to bring the machine industry onto a new stage, he remarked that special efforts should be made to develop precision machine, electronic and large-sized machine industries.

Without further developing machine-building industry, we cannot strengthen our defence power nor can we carry out technical revolution for the development of the national economy.

That is why the Party discussed not long ago measures for the further development of machine-building industry onto a new level and set forth the tasks confronting this industry.

We must turn out more of heavy-duty lorries and tractors, big bulldozers and excavators and big vessels and manufacture more of large-sized means of transportation and mining, large machines and equipment required in our country.

We must produce bigger lorries, bigger excavators and bulldozers. We must manufacture bigger vessels as well.

In this way we must manufacture large equipment by developing machine-building industry. At the same time, we must also turn out equipment with a high degree of precision, and develop electronics in anticipation of automation.

Pointing out that another important question is capital construction, Comrade Kim Il Sung stated that next year far more capital construction is envisaged than this year.

Much steel, cement and timber are required to carry out capital construction well. For this, we must further reinforce building materials producing centres. Only when we produce more structural steel, cement and timber, we can undertake large-scale construction we envisage in the future and continuously carry on defence up-building for turning the whole country into a fortress. Therefore, we must unfold a powerful drive further to develop building materials industry and secure all the rolled steel, cement and timber necessary for construction.

Then Comrade Premier stressed that in order to further develop agriculture, industry should actively support agriculture. We have much to do for the further improvement of agriculture.

This year we have done farming well and scored no small success, though some rural areas were hit by flood.

But we must not feel satisfied with this. For the further improvement of agriculture, we must produce more chemical fertilisers first of all. To this end, we must continuously build and expand fertiliser factories. In particular, we must exploit apatite mines for the production of phosphorous fertilisers. And we must produce insecticides better by further developing chemical industry.

Besides, we must strengthen our drive for nature remaking—river improvement work, river embankment projects, dredging operations, pumping out rainwater from farmlands. For this we must turn out excavators, bulldozers, big lorries and big pumps.

Dwelling upon the necessity of improving the quality of light industry goods, Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

Today we have set up almost all that are necessary for light industry. Now we have cotton textile mills, staple fibre textile mills, woollen textile mills and flax textile mills. We have leather shoes factories, synthetic resin shoes factories and rubber shoes factories.

The important question is to improve the quality of the products by utilising and handling well the existing production facilities and raising technical standards. To unfold a drive to develop only one stage higher is an important economic task for ensuring economic construction and defence upbuilding.

Comrade Premier said the following concerning the important tasks of the workers of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works arising in the implementation of the above economic tasks.

One of the most important economic tasks of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works is to increase the production of steel next year. To enhance the output of steel, the production of pig iron should be normalised, first of all, and the control of heat be done well in steel production.

Saying that oxygen-blowing is a very important question in steel production, Comrade Premier pointed out:

When oxygen is blown into open hearths the utilisation rate of the existing equipment can be raised by a wide margin and the quality of steel, too, be improved further.

A vigorous struggle should, therefore, be waged to install oxygen separators.

Another important question in the fulfilment of the economic tasks is to further boost the production of rolled steel.

Only when diverse kinds of rolled steel are produced and provided adequately to the fields of machine industry, daily necessaries industry and construction, is it possible to remove fluctuations in production and capital construction and raise the quality of products.

He stressed that *Juche* should be thoroughly established in our industry in particular, and the foundation of our independent national economy be further consolidated. He laid particular emphasis on bringing the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance into full play at all units.

Pointing out that political work should be done well for successfully carrying out the economic tasks, Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

What is most important in the political work is to establish the only ideas of the Party.

The only ideas of the Party are the ideas of our Party run through with the principle of *Juche* in ideology, independence in politics and self-reliance in the economy and self-reliant defence in national defence. The ideas of our Party and policies of our Party are Marxism-Leninism creatively applied to our reality, which leads the Korean revolution to completion and the Korean people to socialism and communism along the most correct road.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, inspecting the zinc-plated sheet workshop of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works on the day he met the electors of the Songrim Constituency

It is the most important task put before the entire Party membership, working class and the rest of the working people to arm themselves thoroughly with the policies and ideas of our Party.

Saying that if we are not thoroughly armed with the only ideas of our Party, we cannot reject Right and "Left" opportunism and flunkeyism to the great powers, capitalist and feudalistic ideas, Comrade Premier stressed: The only weapon in opposing all the unhealthy ideological trends is to arm ourselves with the only ideas of the Party.

He referred to the need of continuously deepening the study of the revolutionary traditions among the Party membership, working class and the rest of the working people and making the fighting spirit, methods and working style of the revolutionary fighters their flesh and blood.

He stressed that especially under the conditions in which the ranks of the working class involve those of the rising generation who have never experienced the oppression by the exploiting classes in the past as well as the former medium and small entrepreneurs, traders and handicraftsmen, it is necessary to strengthen the education in the Party policies and the revolutionary traditions and the communist education with the class education as its main content and further strengthen the Party life and the organisational life in public organisations so as to promote their revolutionisation. Saying that in the work for the revolutionisation of the working people it is important further to foster a sheed ideological revolution and further educate and steel them through labour, Comrade Premier emphasised that the vanguard role in this should be undertaken and performed by the Party members and veteran and other peasant workers who had experienced exploitation and oppression under the rule of Japanese imperialism.

Underscoring the necessity of enhancing the technical level and further pushing ahead with the cultural revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

As we had led a slavish life for a long time under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, we could not learn and our cultural level was not high.

That is why we have since the liberation waged a vigorous struggle to enhance the cultural and technical standard. We introduced the compulsory primary education system and now we are enforcing a universal nine-year compulsory technical education.

This is a matter for us to be proud of.

But we should not be complacent with the enforcement of the compulsory nine-year technical education.

That is a measure for rearing our younger generation to be more civilised in the future, and in elevating the technical and cultural standards of the working class for the present it is required further to strengthen the education system under which one studies while working and consolidate the system of working and studying eight hours respectively.

To work eight hours, study eight hours and rest eight hours—this is one of the important slogans put up by the working class itself. This slogan should, therefore, be put into practice without fail. Only by strengthening the study-while-working system can we raise both the technical and cultural standards.

Comrade Kim Il Sung went on to say:

Only when both the cultural and technical standards are high can the economy be developed and the ideological revolution be made better in our country. Therefore, the technical level should be enhanced and the cultural revolution carried out in a better way.

Then Comrade Kim Il Sung laid stress on the need of thoroughly introducing the Dae-an system of work in all spheres and he said:

Important in the Dae-an system of work is to give precedence to the political work. And political work should rouse all people ideologically, lead them to work voluntarily and help them understand what they work for, what is their work and how to work.

What is important next is to adhere to the principle of democratic centralism.

Democratic centralism means that in working out a plan by enlisting the wisdom of the masses, too, the opinions of those at the lower levels should be taken into consideratiop, summed up through the enterprise and then should be discussed again at the centre before they are sent back to the lower unit.

In this way, centralism is exercised while respecting di-a views of those at the lower levels in a democratic way.

Our system of enterprise management is democratic and centralised.

Comrade Kim Il Sung made specific mention of the following on the question of planning:

To do planning as required by the Dae-an system of work is detailed and unified plan should be drawn up in all industrial fields.

Unified planning means to map out the plan not at one's own discretion but in accordance with the requirements of the state and the need of developing our society.

The management of enterprise under the Dae-an system of work is entirely reliant on the leadership of the Party. Therefore, the Party leadership over the economy should be further strengthened by thoroughly ensuring the collective leadership of the Party committee.

Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed that we should steadfastly implement the Dae-an work system in all branches of the national economy, which is socialist, is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and is most fit to the socialist construction in our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also stressed that in the factory the workers should firmly establish revolutionary discipline and order, eradicate even the slightest indolence and laxity and work and live with an alert, unslackened attitude, always heightening revolutionary vigilance.

In conclusion Comrade Kim Il Sung called for steadily developing the economic potentials of the country further enhancing the people's living standards and strengthening the defence capacity to resolutely safeguard the gains of socialism by thoroughly implementing the Party's line of carrying out economic construction and defence buildup in parallel and fulfilling the Seven-Year Plan on schedule without fail; he also called for developing a mass struggle to further solidify our revolutionary base so as to exercise greater inspiring influence upon the South Korean people fighting against U.S. and Japanese imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The cordial attendants of the meeting renewed their firm resolve to implement to the end the programmatic teachings of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, bearing them deep in mind, and to once again demonstrate the indestructible unity and solidarity of our people rallied close with one ideology and purpose around the Party and the Leader, consolidate to an impregnable force the people's state power, the banner of freedom and happiness of our people, and bring earlier the reunification of the country and the nation-wide victory of the revolution by winning brilliant victory in the coming elections and in the past.

Korean Party, Govt. Leaders Cable Soviet Party, Govt. Leaders

✦ Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., sent on November 6 a joint telegram of greetings to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; Comrade N.V. Podgorny, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Comrade A.N. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

It reads in full:

Dear Comrades, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, we, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and of the entire Korean people, extend warm congratulations and fraternal greetings to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Government of the Soviet Union, and the entire Soviet people.

The October Socialist Revolution carried out by the Russian working class under the leadership of Lenin and the Bolshevik Party was a great event which opened a new era of downfall of capitalism and victory of socialism in the development of the history of mankind.

In the past 50 years since then, the working class and oppressed nations of the whole world have stood up vigorously in the revolutionary struggle for cutting off the chains of capital and for freedom, liberation and independence, under the Red banner of October and an unprecedented, great change has taken place on the globe.

After the October Revolution, the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Lenin's Party, have defended with blood the Soviet power, shattering all the villainous machinations of the enemies at home and abroad, and turned their once backward country into a great socialist power with a developed economy and modern science and technology by successfully building socialism in the encirclement of imperialism, overcoming manifold difficulties.

During World War II, the Soviet army and Soviet people performed the undying exploits of routing fascist Germany and militarist Japan and liberating the peoples of many countries in the East and West from the fascist yoke.

Today, the Soviet people, under the leadership of the CPSU, are striving to lay the material and technical foundations of Communism and the might of the Soviet Union is increasing as the days go by.

The brilliant successes made by the Soviet people particularly in the development of science and technology and in the conquest of outer space clearly demonstrate the superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist system.

The Korean people warmly hail the brilliant successes the fraternal Soviet people have made in the struggle for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism and for peace.

The October Revolution had direct and tremendous impact upon the modern history of the Korean people and their destiny.

The Communists, workers and peasants of Korea waged a long-drawn anti-Japanese armed struggle under the uplifted banner of October and at last won, together with the Soviet army, the historic victory of the country's liberation.

Today the Korean people under the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea are building socialism at an unrelaxing speed of Chollima for the nation-wide victory of the revolution, in that part of the land where the ideas of October have been brilliantly materialised, and are reliably defending the eastern post of the socialist camp in face of the U.S. imperialists' machinations for the launching of a new war.

The Korean people always treasure the traditional friendship and solidarity with the Soviet people formed in the common struggle against U.S. and Japanese imperialism and for the cause of socialism and communism.

We are convinced that the relations of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union will further strengthen and develop in the future, too, on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and in the interests of the two peoples and of world revolution.

We heartily wish you and the fraternal Soviet people new successes in the struggle against U.S.-led imperialism and for peace and for the victory of the cause of communism.

Telegram to Cambodia

✦ Premier Kim Il Sung of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet sent a telegram of greetings on November 8 to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the independence of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Premier Kim Il Sung's Treatise Will Greatly Contribute to Unity of Anti-Imperialist Forces

Vernado Arayo, Chilean delegate to the Executive Secretariat of the Tri-Continental People's Solidarity Organisation, emphasized in an interview with the KCNA correspondent in Havana that Premier Kim Il Sung's treatise "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" will make an effective and great contribution to the achievement of the unity of the entire anti-imperialist forces and the world's peace-loving people and the strengthening of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

Vernado Arayo said: In his treatise contributed to the first issue of the Tri-Continental, the theoretical organ of the Organisation of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, Premier Kim Il Sung put forth the necessity of unity in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, ringleader of world imperialism, as the key point in the struggle of the peoples.

He continued:

I believe that Premier Kim Il Sung put forth such an important idea of anti-imperialist joint action on the basis of the experiences the Korean people gained in the past and their experience gained in the struggle against the criminal aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists illegally occupying South Korea under the U.N. flag.

He quoted the following words of Premier Kim Il Sung: **"We maintain that all the anti-imperialist forces of the world should unite and wage a joint struggle against U.S. imperialism. We have been working consistently to this end" and "No one must be allowed to split the anti-U.S. united front and refuse joint action, attaching the first importance to his own specific national or partisan interests."**

These words are most correct and realistic, he stressed, and he went on:

All the revolutionary anti-imperialist forces should further strengthen solidarity to frustrate the imperialists' policies of aggression and expansion, drive out the U.S. imperialists from Korea and Vietnam, put an end to their policy of blockade against Cuba and halt their military intervention in the countries fighting for liberation and independence.

Noting that today the question of joint action raised by Premier Kim Il Sung has been placed on the order of the day, he said that hatred for aggressive and rapacious U.S. imperialism is growing throughout the world.

The necessity of mutual contact arises for the joint action of all forces fighting against U.S. imperialism. For instance, it is important to strengthen solidarity with each other so as to pave the way for unity of action and joint action in the questions of Vietnam, Korea and Cuba.

The Chilean people are standing behind the Vietnamese people and actively supporting the Korean people in the struggle for the reunification of their country.

The Workers' Party of Korea and Premier Kim Il Sung are expressing solidarity with the Vietnamese people, never forgetting them even a moment, and tirelessly fighting for the complete reunification of their country. This is very precious. It is for this reason that the struggle of the Korean people for the complete liberation and reunification of their country is winning the sincere, active support of the world's people.

Korean Party and Government Delegation Arrives in Havana

A Party and Government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arrived in Havana on November 10 by special plane on a friendship visit to Cuba at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba.

The delegation is led by Choi Yong Kun, Member of the Political Committee and its Presidium, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly. And its members are Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the W.P.K. Central Committee, Vice-Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Comrade Ri Min Su, Member and a department director of the W.P.K. Central Committee; Comrade Jong O Tae, Major General of the Korean People's Army; Comrade Kim Yun So'n, a vice-director of a department of the W.P.K. Central Committee; and Comrade Jang Jo'ng Hwan, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to Cuba.

Present at the airport to meet the delegation were Comrade Fidel Castro, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba; Comrade Osvaldo Dorticos, President of the Republic of Cuba; Comrade Raul Castro, Second Secretary of the C.C.P. Central Committee, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba, and other high ranking cadres of Cuba as well as diplomatic representatives of foreign countries there and members of the Executive Secretariat of the Organisation of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

At the airport Comrades Osvaldo Dorticos and Choi Yong Kun made speeches and a grand ceremony was held welcoming the delegation.

Along the route from the airport to the guest house 32 km,

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With deep emotion and great joy, the Songrim city welcomes Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader

ROOT OF OUR SYSTEM, VALUABLE TRADITIONS OF PEOPLE'S POWER

Our people today live in an era of revolutionary changes unparalleled in our history as the masters of a genuine people's state power. It was only thanks to the outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people, who had victoriously carved out the road of the Korean revolution, bearing the destinies of the country and the people on his shoulders since the dark days of Japanese imperialist rule that our people could take state power into their hands, establish a socialist system and enjoy a fruitful life.

When the fascist oppression by Japanese imperialism reached its zenith and all possibilities of legal struggle were obliterated, Premier Kim Il Sung founded anti-Japanese guerrillas, a Marxist-Leninist revolutionary army, to resist the counter-revolutionary armed forces with the revolutionary ones, and organized and waged heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle for the restoration of the country and establishing a people's state power.

On the basis of scientific analysis of the revolutionary situation prevailing in those days, he set out the line of establishing the revolutionary bases.

Early in the 1930's guerrilla bases were established in East Manchuria to protect the people and expand and develop the armed struggle under his wise leadership and his far-sighted programme.

Particularly, with the establishment of revolutionary bases in the form of liberated areas, conditions were provided for building a political power there, ensuring political freedom for the people and carrying out a series of democratic reforms, relying on the revolutionary armed forces.

Thus, the organization of the revolution and the peasants' committee, the anti-Japanese association, the women's association and the children's corps and other mass bodies were formed and organs of a genuine people's revolutionary government established in the revolutionary bases.

The people's revolutionary government thus established was a genuinely democratic people's political power radically distinct from the old bourgeois parliamentary system.

Proceeding from the character of our revolution and the relations of classes in our country, Comrade Kim Il Sung said that the state power to be established in the future should be a genuine people's state power built on the broad united front on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class. And he remarked: "...The government we are going to set up is neither a government ruled by any king nor a government representing the interests of any landlords, capitalists or any individuals, but it is a government of our people for our rights, happiness, freedom and independence..."

From this, the revolutionary state power set the anti-imperialist tasks as its first and foremost ones and set the achievement of national independence and the fulfilment of the tasks of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution throughout the country in the future as its most important fighting tasks.

The people's revolutionary government made public a platform for fulfilling thoroughly the tasks of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and carried out a number of revolutionary measures in the guerrilla bases on the basis of the platform.

The revolutionary government, first of all, ensured political freedom and democratic rights for the people and enforced a rigorous dictatorship over the handful of counter-revolutionary elements. The platform said in this regard: "All workers, peasants, the men and revolutionary officers, the guerrilla detachments, pupils and students, merchants, and other anti-Japanese, anti-Manchukuo and anti-imperialist masses and their family members in the areas under the control of the people's revolutionary government, irrespective of sex, tribe and religious belief, enjoy without exception equality in the citizens of the revolutionary government and all the people over 16 years old have the right to elect and be elected. But only the country-selling traitors to the nation, stooges of Japanese imperialism and the puppet Manchukuo and counter-revolutionary elements can have neither the right to elect and be elected nor political freedom."

The people's revolutionary government proclaimed equality of the sexes for women and thereby freed women from the feudal yoke and enabled them to decide their own destinies.

It confiscated land owned by the Japanese imperialists and their lackeys and divided it among all peasants fairly according to their class positions and living conditions, thereby realizing their centuries-old cherished desire for land.

The people's revolutionary government also proclaimed the enforcement of the policies for the nationalization of key industries owned by the imperialists and quislings, the introduction of an eight-hour working day and a minimum wage system and the relief of the unemployed.

Vigorous efforts were made for introducing a revolutionary education and creating a revolutionary culture in the revolutionary bases. The Japanese imperialists' education system for colonial enslavement was abolished and a popular education system was established to enforce compulsory free education. In those days various publications including **Tolseng** (Struggle), **Banil-bo** (Anti-Japanese Daily) and **Chongnyon So'nbong** (Young Vanguard) and books were printed in the revolutionary bases in East Manchuria, which contributed to the political, ideological and cultural education of the people.

One of the important tasks confronting the people's revolutionary government at the time was to fortify the revolutionary bases and arm all the people there.

The people's revolutionary government had its own military department through which it strengthened the anti-Japanese self-defence corps and other self-defence armed forces as the people.

This played a big role in defending the revolutionary bases.

The people in the revolutionary bases, who had clearly realized through their practical life that the people's revolutionary government was an organ of their genuine political power, fought for consolidating and developing it politically, economically and militarily, devoting all their energies and wisdom.

This dealt a telling blow to the enemy.

Japanese imperialism, therefore, mobilized its troops in Manchuria and Korea and launched "mopping-up operations" against the guerrilla bases.

Anti-Japanese guerrillas and the people in the guerrilla bases educated by Comrade Kim Il Sung regarded it as their sacred duty to defend their political power. They, men and women, young and old, fought heroically in defence of the bases. They defended the headquarters of the revolution at the cost of their lives in all difficulties and adversities and carried out to the end orders and directions given them by the revolution and the Leader.

We can cite the struggle by the people in the Hsiaowangching base in Wangching County as an example. In the spring of 1933 the Japanese imperialists attacked the Hsiaowangching guerrilla base by mobilizing a large number of troops, even guns and planes. But they suffered a crushing defeat. To retrieve themselves from the defeat, the enemy made another attack on the base mobilizing infantry, cavalry and artillery more than 5,000 strong as well as a flying corps in December of the same year. Then the anti-Japanese guerrillas and men of the anti-Japanese self-defence corps fought seven battles wiping out the enemy in the valleys and on the ridges of mountains in the base area for several days on end. One day, when women were going in the direction of the headquarters to aid the fighters, they found the enemy soldiers stealing up a cliff. But the guerrillas did not notice the enemy crawling up the cliff to attack them from behind. It was, indeed, a critical moment. "Shall we call out?" "No. If we do so, the enemy will fire in the direction of the General and guerrillas!" The women whispered to each other for a while and shouted at the top of their voice for our fighters to hear, abruptly running in the direction opposite to the headquarters. In this way, they helped at the risk of their lives the anti-Japanese guerrillas wipe out the enemy and ensure the safety of the headquarters by informing the guerrillas of the movement of the enemy stealing from behind.

The people in the Shihlinchu base, Yenchi County hit back more than 200 mounted policemen of the enemy by raining bullets and stones from the top of a cliff with a small number of men of the anti-Japanese self-defence corps and women. Thirteen brave fighters defended the Ulangchen base in Hailung County to the last, putting up an unyielding fight against more than 300 enemies. Many of these battles fought in defence of the revolutionary bases in those days all show a high sense of responsibility and faithfulness of the anti-Japanese guerrillas and the people in the bases who fought shedding their blood in defence of their power upholding the teachings of the Leader.

The enemy destroyed the installations in the bases and burned to the ground the houses there. But the people in the bases undauntedly rebuilt houses on their original sites. This practice was repeated on numberless occasions.

They unyieldingly repeated the building of houses, saying: "You damned enemies, let's try who will win out!" "The enemy helps us improve our skill in building houses." The enemy could raze the houses in the bases to the ground but could not break the strong will of the revolutionary people there. The source of such indestructible strength was the feeling of happiness that they lived, even though for a single day, under the protection of their political power and guerrillas.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas and the people in the bases, united in a body in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliant defence and self-reliance, fought against the enemy. Thus, they could crush the military and economic blockade and armed attacks of the massive imperialism and defend their people's power to the last.

The root of our system was formed and valuable traditions of our people's state power were established in the thick of this great struggle.

Since the country's liberation the Workers' Party of Korea on the basis of the experience gained in the establishment of the people's revolutionary government in the 1930's has consolidated and developed the people's state power at each stage of the revolution and founded the glorious Democratic People's Republic of Korea through the North-South general elections on September 9, 1948.

Our people boundlessly treasure this great gain of the revolution. This was why our people, closely united behind the Party and the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to defend the people's state power, safeguard the gain of the revolution, by displaying immortal heroism when the U.S. imperialist aggressors launched an aggressive war to overthrow our people's democratic system.

Our people are now full of the determination to meet the forthcoming elections with high political enthusiasm and great achievements in labour so as to further consolidate the people's state power of today which has its root in the anti-Japanese armed struggle led by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Soh In Suk

A Pyongyang city meeting celebrating the 50th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution was held at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on the evening of November 6 under the auspices of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee and the Central Committee of the Korea-Soviet Friendship Society.

Invited to the meeting which was attended by many working people in the city were staff members of the Soviet Embassy, Soviet guests now staying here and

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long, hundreds of thousands of people gave a hearty welcome to the delegation shouting, "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung."

Leaders of Cuba—Prime Minister Fidel Castro, President Osvaldo Dorticos, Deputy Prime Minister Raul Castro and Foreign Minister Roa—accompanied Comrade Choi Yong Kun and his party to the guest house.

Pyongyang City Meeting Celebrating 50th Anniv. of October Socialist Revolution Held

diplomatic envoys of foreign countries in our country.

Hung above the platform were the words "Long Live the 50th Anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution!" beneath which the portrait of Lenin was put up against the background of the red flag symbolising the banner of the Great October, the banner of Marxism-Leninism.

The platform was taken by Comrades Kim Il, Kim Gwang Hyop, Ri Ju Yon, Ri Guk Jin and O Jin U; responsible functionaries of the political parties and public organizations; and Heroes of the D.P.R.K.; and labour innovators.

Also on the platform party were N.G. Sudarikov, Soviet Ambassador to our country, and General M.I. Kazakov, leader of the visiting delegation of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society.

Ghang Hui Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, declared the meeting open.

Comrade Kim Gwang Hyop, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, made a report at the meeting.

He pointed out that the October Socialist Revolution ushered in a new historical era of liberation of mankind and a new era of world revolution when the first victory from capitalism to socialism takes place, and said that the victory of the October Revolution was the first great victory of the international communist movement and represented a bright beacon light showing all the exploited classes and oppressed nations the road to liberation and victory.

The reporter touched upon the achievements made by the Russian working class and the entire Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party founded by Lenin since the October Revolution.

Referring to the great impact the October Revolution exerted on the development of the revolution in our country, Comrade Kim Gwang Hyop stressed the fact that particularly in the 1930's the Korean Communists under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and launched an armed struggle against Japanese imperialism, and noted that from that time the communist movement and national-liberation struggle of our country began to develop steadfastly on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary line.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas victoriously fought the enemy with an unshakable faith in the cause of Marxism-Leninism and an indomitable revolutionary will in all adversities and overcame all trials and emerged victorious by abiding by a firm independent position and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, he said.

The reporter dwelt upon the great changes our people under the wise leadership of the Party and the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung have brought about since the country's liberation in this land by inheriting the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. He stated that the lines and policies of our Party set out by Comrade Kim Il Sung are run through with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and underlying them are the ideas of *Juche* and the independent position.

He pointed in detail to the fact that our Party and the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung have led our revolution victoriously and stressed that this represents an example of having made a scientific analysis of the realities of the country, having creatively applied Marxism-Leninism to them and having developed it.

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BRILLIANT PATH TRAVERSED BY OUR SOCIALIST COUNTRYSIDE

The land reform, the first historic reform in the solution of the agrarian question in our country, was victoriously carried out and the co-operative transformation of agriculture was completed in the postwar years, with the result that the co-operative economy has been steadily consolidated and developed. Our socialist countryside is now bringing about a great change along the path indicated by Premier Kim Il Sung in his "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country."

All the villages across the country have turned into modern and cultural ones, agricultural production has grown markedly and the livelihood of the peasants has become cultured and bountiful. Before the liberation our country remained a backward colonial agrarian country and our peasants underwent two-fold, three-fold exploitation and groaned in hunger and poverty, ignorance and darkness, far removed from civilisation.

It was only in the care of the people's power under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and the respected and beloved leader Premier Kim Il Sung that our socialist countryside could bring about such an immense change as it looks today.

Century-old Aspiration Comes True

Following the country's liberation in 1945, our Party and people's power put it forth as the first revolutionary task of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution to carry out the land reform, one of the cardinal problems for the solution of the agrarian question in our country which had embarked on the building of a new society. For it was of particular importance for the building of a new society to transform the socio-economic relations in the rural districts of our country which was then a backward colonial agrarian country and where the peasantry occupied the overwhelming majority of its population. The people's power under the leadership of the Party saw to it that the peasants waged a struggle for lessening the tenant fees and then went over to the struggle for confiscating the landlords' land. When the time was ripe through these struggles, it proclaimed the Land Reform Law on March 5, 1946.

In the land reform the land owned by the Japanese government, Japanese nationals, traitors to the nation and landlords with more than five *jongbo* as well as the land continuously rented out were confiscated and distributed among the peasants without compensation. This made it possible to emancipate the peasants from exploitation by and bondage to the landlords and freeing the agricultural productive forces from the fetters of the feudal relations of production. It was a revolutionary reform of tremendous significance in strengthening the worker-peasant alliance and democratising all the political, economic and cultural life in our country.

The land reform, however, was but an initial step in the solution of the agrarian question.

It was impossible completely to liberate the agricultural productive forces, thoroughly liquidate the source of exploitation and poverty and fundamentally improve the living conditions of the peasants as long as the small commodity economy held sway in the countryside.

In particular, during the three-year severe war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors our rural economy suffered serious damage, the peasants' livelihood was deteriorated and the shortage of both provisions and seed grain was keenly felt. A new revolutionary solution of the agrarian question posed itself as a matured, practical demand.

Along the Course of Agricultural Co-operation

Premier Kim Il Sung had an insight into the then actual situation in our rural areas and gave the following instructions at the Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in August 1953:

"To speedily rehabilitate devastated agriculture and further advance its productive forces, we should gradually co-operativize private peasant farming."

In the spring of 1952 when the war was still raging in full fury, Premier Kim Il Sung personally visited Wonha-ri, Sunan county, South Pyong-an Province. Referring to the need of organising co-operative farms for the fundamental solution of the problem of the peasants' living conditions, he told the peasants there that to begin with, mutual aid teams should be formed to gain experience for the co-operative transformation of agriculture. Already during the war, he thus gave rise to the rudiments of agricultural co-operation and developed them. The way to the co-operative transformation of agriculture indicated by the Party and the Leader was the only way of getting over the difficulties created in our countryside after the war and rapidly developing the agricultural productive forces.

The co-operative transformation of agriculture was brought to completion only in four or five years after the war thanks to the correct measures taken by our Party—strict adherence to the voluntary principle in developing the agricultural co-operative movement by bringing the peasants to realize the advantages of co-operative farming through practical examples, the correct class policy of relying firmly on the poor peasants, strengthening the alliance with middle peasants and restricting and remoulding the rich peasants, and powerful assistance by the State.

The completion of the co-operative transformation of agriculture emancipated the peasantry from all manner of exploitation and oppression definitively, completely freed the agricultural productive forces from the fetters of the old relations of production based on private ownership, opened up a broad avenue for their development and offered the possibility of rapidly enhancing the material and cultural living standards of the peasantry.

New System, New Method

Premier Kim Il Sung, having grasped the situation calling for a new system and method of work to fit in with the new circumstances, visited Chongsan-ri in February 1960 to give an on-the-spot guidance during which he created the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method—the upper organs help the lower ones and the superiors assist the inferiors, giving precedence to the political work to rouse the masses to the carrying out of the revolutionary tasks. Through the dissemination of the Chongsan-ri method, the Party policy was reached the masses with greater force and straightness, work with people was done ahead of other work, planning work improved and the socialist principle of distribution thoroughly implemented with the result that a big turn took place in the work of the Party and government organs and the creative enthusiasm of people rose greatly.

Thus, in 1960 grain output showed a 32 per cent increase over 1956 and great innovations were introduced in animal husbandry, fruit growing and sericulture.

Under the favourable conditions of agricultural co-operation, the co-operative farms were enlarged in size, agricultural techniques were further developed and the material and technical assistance of the State to the countryside increased sharply.

With the promotion of the technical revolution in the countryside, the irrigation network was expanded and a greater amount of technical means, chemical fertilizers and electricity were supplied.

Advanced farming methods were steadily introduced, and the technical and cultural standards of the peasants and the level of their ideology and consciousness were raised.

Rural work grew in its scope and became much more complicated. Agriculture, like industry, became a technical process. The guidance of agriculture by the industrial method of management was needed.

At that juncture, Premier Kim Il Sung went down to Sukchon county of South Pyong-an Province at the beginning of 1962 and took the historic measure for the establishment of the County Co-operative Farm Management Committee, an organ specialised in directing agriculture, which is capable of guiding the co-operative farms by the industrial method of management in conformity with the changed realities of the socialist countryside.

The guidance of agricultural production by the industrial method of management rendered it possible to use all material means and technical groups in the county in a unified way so that they could serve agricultural production better, and the organic combination between ownership by the whole people and co-operative ownership was promoted, the level of management of the co-operative farms was lifted and the technical revolution in the countryside pushed ahead at a faster pace.

The Way to Final Solution

The "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" worked out by Premier Kim Il Sung in 1964 laid down the essence of the peasant and agricultural questions under socialism and defined the most correct way of carrying the revolution through to the end in the countryside, eliminating the distinctions between town and country and the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry and finding the final solution to the agrarian question.

It is defined in the Theses: **"The technical, cultural and ideological revolutions are the central revolutionary tasks that must be accomplished in the rural areas following the completion of socialist co-operativization."** All the Party organisations in the rural areas have given priority to the ideological revolution for eliminating the survivals of outdated ideology from the minds of the peasants and arming them with the advanced ideas of the working class, the ideas of Communism. As a result, our peasants, closely rallied with one ideology and purpose around the Party and the Leader, are advancing vigorously along the highway clarified in the Theses and the Chollima (winged horse) workteam movement has developed in scope and depth everywhere and there has come to prevail in all spheres the revolutionary spirit of immensely loving labour and exerting all their efforts to develop co-operative economy and advance the advent of the final victory of the revolution.

Good Harvest Every Year

The technical revolution in the countryside is being pushed ahead with redoubled vigour.

In the technical revolution, precedence was given to overall irrigation in view of the specific natural and weather conditions of our country where paddy rice is the main crop.

In this way the project for the South Pyong-an irrigation system with the capacity of watering more than 70,000 *jongbo* (one *jongbo* approximates to one hectare) of land and the Giyang irrigation project were brought to conclusion in the western coastal area in 1957 and 1959 respectively. And the project for the O'jidon irrigation system with the capacity of watering upwards of 34,000 *jongbo* of land including the farmland in the mountain area in the central part of the country, more than 1,300 metres above sea level and the project for the Amrok River irrigation system with the capacity of watering more than 90,000 *jongbo* were carried out successfully in 1965 and 1966 respectively, in consequence of which the whole country is now covered with a ramified network of irrigation channels and it has become an area knowing no drought and flood damages, reaping a good harvest every year. This year, numerous pumping and drainage installations have been set up and the country's irrigation system has been placed on a firmer basis.

Farm mechanisation, too, is being promoted energetically. Our Party set forth the line of going over from the mechanisation of the most arduous and labour-consuming work gradually to comprehensive mechanisation and combining large-sized machines with medium- and small-sized ones. As a result, at present, tractors whose number for 100 *jongbo* of arable land is 1.1 in terms of 15 h.p. units and various other modern farm machines as well as large numbers of lorries are helping the peasants in their work.

Electricity has already found its way to 98.2 per cent of the entire farm villages, thereby enabling the peasants to lead a cultured life and satisfying the demand for motor power in the mechanisation of farming work. In 1966 the per-*jongbo* amount of chemical fertilisers showed an increase of 150-200 kg. compared with 1964.

A new switchover is being brought about in the chemicalisation of agriculture with the support of chemical industry which has made a swift development in recent years.

Taking into consideration the specific features of our country which is limited in arable land, the Party has constantly developed the intensive farming method. The multi-cropping method suited to the local conditions has been disseminated and, on this basis, the crop cultivation methods have been improved, scientific manuring conducted and land amelioration projects undertaken and thereby the utilisation rate of land has been boosted considerably and the per-unit yield is on a steady increase. Along with this, the many-sided economy has been extensively introduced and the production of meat, fruits, cocoons, vegetables and various kinds of industrial crops is showing an uninterrupted growth.

The cultural revolution is likewise being carried forward successfully. Thanks to the measures taken by the Party to strengthen the training of technical personnel serving in the field of the rural economy, each of the co-operative farms throughout the country came to have a competent technical staff and the general knowledge and cultural standards of the peasants have been raised promptly.

Happy Life

With the great ideas of the Theses being materialised, the material and technical foundations in our countryside have been further consolidated, innovation has been introduced one after another in agricultural production and the material and cultural living standards of the peasants have been enhanced considerably.

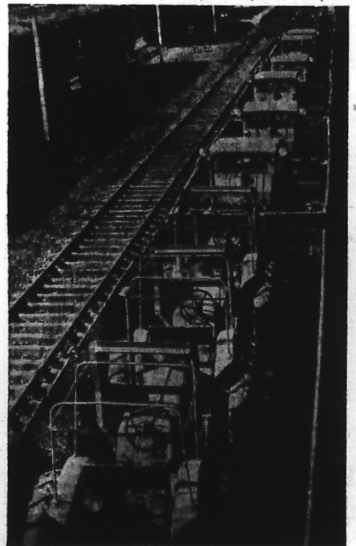
The livelihood of all the co-op farmers of our country has reached the level of a well-to-do middle peasant. Last year, the agricultural tax in kind was totally abolished, enabling our peasants to live a happy life in a tax-free countryside.

Boundlessly inspired by the constant solicitude of the Party and Premier Kim Il Sung, our peasants, upholding the Party's new line of carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence building, did the year's farming well by displaying greater patriotic enthusiasm, surmounting very serious natural disasters.

Another bumper year has visited all the villages. The farming result is expected to register a considerable climb above the figure of last year. Thrashing is now in full swing on the fields promising a rich harvest.

The peasants throughout our countryside are now all out to meet with high political enthusiasm and great achievements in labour the elections to the Supreme People's Assembly and local people's assemblies at all levels, which will further fortify the people's power that gave them land and brought them the present happiness.

Yun Won Gil



More tractors are supplied to the countryside

Members of the Chongsan Co-operative Farm celebrating the day of the year-end account settlement and income distribution

Advent of Another Bumper Year

All the peasants of our country, despite unusually great floods this year, have reaped a rich harvest by rising up in a body to implement thoroughly the decision of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea on conducting the building of the economy and defences in parallel as well as the teachings given by Premier Kim Il Sung at the National Meeting of Agricultural Workers. Yonan county of South Hwanghae Province has scored a great success they may well be proud of: This year the grain output is estimated at 100,000 and more tons, taking the county as a whole. This means that the county is to bring in this year 1.3 tons more from the paddy fields and 800 kg. more grain from the dry fields per *jongbo* on the average than in the previous year (one *jongbo* is about one hectare).

This is more than three times the figure in 1949 when the county was under the rule of U.S. imperialism and the Syngman Rhee clique.

The advent of a bumper year is not an isolated case with the Yonan county alone. All farm villages are visited by an abundant crop.

The peasants in Jungsan county, South Pyong-an Province, have boosted the county's average per-*jongbo* yield of paddy rice by 600 kg. as against last year and the peasants in Okto-ri, Ryonggang county of the province garnered an average of five tons of rice, four tons of maize and six tons of wheat plus millet planted as after-crop per *jongbo* of rice, maize and wheat fields respectively.

Similar good harvests are promised on the Chilri, Changdong and Yoldusamchon co-operative farms in Sukchon county and elsewhere in our countryside.

Our co-op farmers, looking forward to a rich gathering-in, are now busying themselves with autumn harvesting and thrashing with the goal of finishing the year-end account settlement and income distribution before the start of the elections to the Supreme People's Assembly and the local people's assemblies at all levels.

Annual Summing-up of Fine Farming Results on the Chongsan Co-op Farm

On November 7 last, the Chongsan village in Gangso county was bustling in an atmosphere of immense emotion and excitement. The co-op farmers of the village scored fine results in the year's farming in response to the decision of the Party Conference for carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence build-up, cherishing a high pride of being under the constant care of the respected and beloved leader Premier Kim Il Sung. The average per-member household share of the co-op farm amounts to 3,555 kg in grain and 830 *won* in cash.

The faces of the co-op farmers were illustrative of their deep sense of gratitude to the Party and Premier Kim Il Sung that brought them the happiness of today.

True, every success of the co-op farmers there is inseparable from the sagacious leadership of the respected and beloved leader Premier Kim Il Sung and his profound concern.

Premier Kim Il Sung, though he was busy with attending to the whole state affairs, again visited the Chongsan Co-operative Farm at the close of last year and in the summer of this year and gave instructions on farming in a scientific way, draining off the rainwater that stays on the farmland, rationally organising labour force and actively pushing ahead with the chemicalisation of agriculture and comprehensive mechanisation.

The people in the Chongsan village put the teachings of Premier Kim Il Sung into practice just as they did in the past.

Consequently, they topped the annual production plans for grain, meat, fruits and cocoons by 11.6 per cent, 8 per cent, 2.4 per cent and 30 per cent respectively.

The co-op farmers and the staff of the management board have waged a persistent struggle thoroughly to implement the teachings of Premier Kim Il Sung, holding fast to the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method created by him. Through this struggle, they did farming in a more scientific and technical way, ameliorated over 300 *jongbo* of land, built two large-scale pumping stations for drainage in addition to irrigation structures at eight points, undertook the improvement projects of five rivers and streams including the Bongsan river and the Hwangsan stream and thus established the drainage system well to prevent the farmland from the flood damage.

Especially, as regards the battle for autumn harvesting, they attained such an innovatory success as finishing rice harvesting only in seven days and thrashing in 15 days.

As a result, they had the honour of being the first to conduct the yearly account settlement and income distribution throughout the country.

The gathering heard the report by Chairman of the Management Board Mun Jo'ng Suk and the report of the Auditing Committee on its work. After the list of yearly account settlement and income distribution was read out, prizes were awarded and the income was shared out in kind and cash.

While a joyous dance was being performed to the strains of a peasant music, over eight tons of grain and more than 1,700 *won* in cash were distributed to Bak Do'k So'k, a co-op farmer who carried out his assignments in farming better than anyone else.

He is a man who tasted the bitter life of a tiller of hill-side plots in the past; his eyes were moistened with tears of deep emotion.

He received a big share enough for his whole family to last for several years and to spare. He felt his heart throbbing. How, then, could he contain himself without bringing tears of joy to his eyes?

"We are grateful to you, Marshal Kim Il Sung!"

He repeated this inwardly. This was not the case with him alone.

All the co-op farmers, wrapped in boundless emotion and excitement renewed their firm resolve to repay the benevolence of Premier Kim Il Sung by turning out next year one ton of grain more per *jongbo* and raising the output of meat six-fold as against this year through the further promotion of the chemicalisation of agriculture and comprehensive mechanisation.

Tractors also undertake transportation operation

Singye Plain Has Changed

The bus covered quite a distance along an uphill road from Singye township before it reached the plain area which was already presenting the sign of late autumn.

In this district more than 1,300 metres above sea level, autumn had come earlier than in the flat country. On the vast fields that extend endlessly, here and there unfolded the scenes of rural activities that were hastening the work of the season.

Tractors were in the thick of autumn ploughing on the fields where the crops had been harvested. Hums of thrashers were coming from the co-operative villages far and near.

In the Sinpyong co-operative farm village, I visited a thrashing floor surrounded by high stacks of rice. Some people were handing sheaves of rice to be thrashed and others were moving straw bags full of rice. They were in happy, buoyant mood.

"It's quite natural that we should feel happy. In autumn, farm villages usually present a picture of plentifulness. This year our village is more plentiful in farm produce. The per-*jongbo* output of rice is 1.5 tons higher than last year," said Son In Bom, leader of workteam No.3.

The farmers said that they had gathered in 1.5-fold as much grain as they had resolved to harvest at the beginning of the year. The figure is 5-6 times more than the highest per-unit harvest in the village before the country's liberation.

The co-operative farm is to share out its members 1.5-fold as much grain and 1.5-fold as much cash as in the previous year. Not only this Sinpyong co-operative farm but also the other six co-operative farms on Singye plain achieved the similar results.

I talked with many people asking them how in this district they could attain such a great increase in the output of grain.

An elderly man told me definitely:

"It is he—our dear Premier. We owe it to the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung."

HIS WARM SOLICITUDE

The big changes on the Singye plain are attributable to the great plan and warm solicitude of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader.

The Premier personally visited the Singye plain in 1957.

Looking round the vast expanse of the field, he said that pine trees would not grow on barren land and that their growth refuted the claim of some people that the plain was barren and therefore not fit for plants.

He said that the soil was good and repeated that the plain was a virgin land of Korea.

His words greatly encouraged the farmers of the district.

He examined the maize plants feeling their stalks, closely studied the soil, weather conditions and terrain features and explained to the farmers in detail the prospects of converting dry fields into paddies, improving the soil, reclaiming hillside to plant orchards and employing machines in farming.

"Dear Premier! Paddies here in our district!" exclaimed the farmers in deep emotion.

He looked into every aspect of the inhabitants' everyday life and, having found that the problem of drinking water was a difficult one for the population, he said he would see that construction of water works would start as soon as possible regardless of how much materials and funds it might cost.

When he learned about the village school from the pupils he had met on his way, the Premier said he would have new school buildings built for them.

He covered roads on steep mountains and rugged hills to select personally a site for a reservoir for irrigation and a site for a tank for water supply.

Along with the problem of water, Premier Kim Il Sung showed the farmers the way of mechanizing farm work.

Thanks to his warm solicitude, great changes began to take place on the Singye plain.

The Premier sent the farmers tractors and lorries as well as pumps, electric motors and various other materials and equipment for the irrigation project.

In response to the call of the Leader, people started in high spirits the construction of irrigation facilities in the district. They went ahead with the construction even in the severe cold of winter. By unfolding a movement for technical innovation, they completed the project more than one month ahead of schedule.

They built three artificial lakes by drawing water from the Ryesong River and constructed one-stage pumping system to moisten over 7,000 *jongbo* of farm land.

A worthwhile life the Leader has brought us is flowering on the Singye plain. We are vigorously marching along the road shown by him, looking forward to the brighter future," said Kim Dok Jong, chief engineer of the county co-operative farm management committee.

REALIZATION OF THE GREAT IDEAS

In this district where the great ideas of the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" set forth by Premier Kim Il Sung are being realized a new life is in full bloom.

The Theses say: "The technical, cultural and ideological revolutions are the central revolutionary tasks that must be accomplished in the rural areas following the completion of socialist co-operativization."

Upholding the ideas of the Theses, people in this district are vigorously carrying on the technical and cultural revolutions, while giving priority to the ideological revolution.

The people's thinking and the way they do their work have changed.

On the Sinhung co-operative farm, Soh Bong Bok, leader of workteam No. 2, and all his teammates, under the slogan "One for all and all for one," stand in the forefront of the Chollima workteam movement. They have all along been the first to undertake the most difficult jobs on the farm and have always set examples by leading the lagging persons forward.

They were the first to win the title of Chollima workteam in this district in 1963. Displaying the spirit of mutual co-operation of helping and leading each other forward, they helped workteam No. 3 to win the title of Chollima workteam two years later and thanks to their help workteams No. 1 and No. 6 had joined the ranks of Chollima riders by the end of 1966.

Now more than 270 workteams of the co-operative farms here are strenuously working to win the title of Chollima workteam within the next one or two years.

The foundation of the technical revolution is being consolidated from day to day. At present, more than 90 tractors and over 1,000 tractor-drawn farm implements are having an increasingly greater share in farm work—ploughing, sowing, weeding, harvesting, thrashing and transport operation.

Every co-operative farm has solidly built up a repair workshop, and more and more of farm work is being mechanized. This year the State has increased the supply of chemical fertilizers—200 kg. more per *jongbo* than in the previous year—and supplied more agricultural chemicals to promote the chemicalization.

Every co-operative farm has primary and middle schools and the children of the people who had under the old system been deprived of an opportunity of learning are receiving free education.

More than 1,000 technical personnel with technical or college education are working to steadily introduce and develop scientific farming methods. More than 11,000 co-operative farm members have acquired the knowledge equal to that of the middle school graduate.

In the past several years, over 1,300 farmers' families have moved into newly-built modern houses.

In this district where in the past people paid charge for the water they drew from a well owned by a landlord, water pipes more than 40 kilometres long in total have been laid to supply drinking water to every house.

"We are convinced from our experience that only the path shown by the Party and the Leader is the path we should follow, the path leading us to the creation of a new, worthwhile life. We are busy making the preparations from now for the next year's farming to reap a bigger harvest, just as we did this year by taking to heart the new line of carrying on the economic construction and defence buildup in parallel," said every one I met in this district.

They are making strenuous efforts in a body to attain the goal of trebling the grain output within the next one or two years.

From the Sinhung co-operative farm a joyful song children were singing in praise of the new life on the changed Singye plain as I was leaving for home carrying with me the conviction that the life in the district would become happier and more bountiful in the days to come.

Kim Won Sun

A kindergarten in Chongsan-ri village which has changed into a modern village good to live in
Photo by An Myong Sok

Development of Fruit Growing

The great plan of Premier Kim Il Sung for turning all the hillsides in our country into orchards is being splendidly realized throughout the country.

Fruit growing in our country has speedily developed particularly since Premier Kim Il Sung gave instructions in March 1957 at a meeting of the functionaries of the Party and government organs, economic organs and public organizations in South Hamgyong Province and since the Enlarged Meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held at Bukchong in April 1961 on the personal initiative and under the guidance of Premier Kim Il Sung to generalize throughout the country the example of Bukchong County in fruit growing.

A great turn has been marked in fruit growing; the area under fruit trees has been expanded on a large scale and advanced methods of fruit growing have been introduced.

The area under fruit trees in our country at the end of 1966 was increased to 130,000 *jongbo* (one *jongbo* approximates one hectare) or 5.5 times as much as in the pre-liberation year 1944. The area under fruit-bearing trees has annually increased by more than 10,000 *jongbo* and the output of fruits has speedily increased.

In our country, fruit growing has a vast prospect of development.

Orchards have been extensively planted throughout the country this year, new, scientific and technical foundations have been laid in fruit growing and innovations have been brought about in the production and processing of fruits.

In step with the sharp increase in the production of fruits, not only state-operated orchards but also co-operative farms throughout the country are expanding the facilities for the processing and storing of fruits.

In accordance with the decision of the 16th Plenum of the Fourth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held this year, investment in fruit growing increases for the expansion of the area of orchards and industry increases its assistance for the promotion of mechanization and chemicalization.

Kim Gun Hyong

Vast Famine Area—
S. Korean Countryside

South Korea has for several months been suffering from the "severest drought in 80 years," according to press reports from Seoul. The drought is causing increasingly great damage. Even according to the partial data issued by the puppet authorities, in North and South Gyongsang provinces and North and South Cholla provinces alone, granaries of South Korea, nearly 900,000 *jongbo* of paddy and dry fields have been damaged.

In South Cholla Province where more than 80 per cent of the total sown area have suffered from a severe drought, grain harvest is expected to decrease by some 600,000 tons. Estimated grain harvest in North Gyongsang Province is 66 per cent lower than in the normal year. In other districts, grain yield is expected to fall by 40-50 per cent compared with the average year. South Korea's grain harvest this year is expected to show a decrease of 1.5-2 million tons at least.

The situation is so bad that even the puppet South Korean authorities say that "the prospect of rice crop this year is almost hopeless."

In consequence of the severe damage from the drought, farm villages in South Korea have been turned into a vast famine-stricken area. Peasants and their families numbering over 4,640,000 face starvation on account of crop failure. As of October 6, over 1,905,900 of them were in a critical situation calling for immediate relief.

More than 200,000 peasants have already abandoned farming and left their home villages aimlessly.

They eventually go to towns to seek a livelihood.

Those peasants remaining in their home villages are also in a distressful plight.

In So'ngnae-ri village, Muan county of South Cholla Province, for instance, the peasants remaining in their villages have reaped a bad crop and over 600 peasant families with over 2,700 members are reportedly hunger-stricken, unable to afford even one meal a day.

More and more children of the peasant families which have reaped a bad crop leave school halfway and wander from place to place together with their parents. Little girls of the helpless peasant families wander about looking for a kitchen maid's job. In South Gyongsang and South Cholla provinces alone, the number of such little girls exceeds 330,000.

The South Korean peasants have annually run out of food and suffered from famine. Their conditions this year have become more miserable as they suffer from a severe drought. This is chiefly to the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism.

Pursuing the policy of turning South Korea into a military base and a military appendage as the basis of their policy of colonial enslavement in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists regard the countryside as a major object of exploitation and obstruct in every way investments of funds in the countryside. No funds are appropriated for irrigation of farm land, not to speak of forest and river conservancy. In consequence, even the existing irrigation facilities are in bad repairs.

It is, therefore, self-evident that the South Korean countryside should suffer from droughts and floods.

Kim Gun Hyong

School children are winding through the streets singing the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" and "Song of Election," further heightening the election atmosphere

Towns and Villages Wrapped in Election Atmosphere

The whole country is in an election atmosphere as the auspicious occasion is drawing near—the elections to the Supreme People's Assembly and to the local organs of state power at all levels.

All citizens are raising high their political enthusiasm for the coming elections which will help further consolidate the people's power led by the Leader, with a boundless reverence for the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who founded and is guiding the people's power and has brought them today's happiness.

Placards and posters are put up in every street and corner of towns and villages. School children are winding through the streets singing the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" and "Song of Election," further heightening the election atmosphere.

As soon as the lists of voters were put up on the bulletin boards, the voters—working people who are making innovatory successes in their struggle for carrying through the Party's line of building the economy in parallel with defences, housewives and the older generation—flocked there to check their names and numbers so as to correctly exercise their right as masters of the people's power.

Co-operative farmers who have finished threshing and started the year-end account settlement and income distribution are extending the greatest honour to the Party and respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for having provided them with the socialist countryside which has brought them a bumper crop despite the severe flood this year. They are renewing their resolve to repay the benevolence of the Party and the Leader with increased grain production next year.

The workers of factories and other enterprises who have carried out their yearly assignments are further spurring on the grandiose Chollima onrush with a firm resolve to increase the wealth of the country and more solidify our revolutionary base.

Election propaganda is in full swing throughout the country.

The entire voters are looking forward to the days of the elections with a firm resolve to demonstrate the strength of our people solidly united around the Central Committee of our Party and the Government of the Republic headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung and consolidate our people's state power as firm as a rock by participating in the coming elections like one man and voting for the candidates and thus expedite our revolution and construction.

Life of a Worker, Past and Present

Hero of Labour Hwang Won Taek

JUVENILE "DRAFTED WORKER"

One early spring day in 1944, a juvenile worker still having a childlike appearance was brought to the construction site of a hydro-electric power plant in Kawada village, Gunma Prefecture of Japan. His gaunt body was covered with a workman's livery-coat of Japanese make carrying a big emblem of "Hasama-gumi," a building contractor's company. He was Hwang Won Taek, son of Hwang So'k U whose family had been a grave keeper for three generations in Gujumori village, Naegak sub-county on Ganghwa Island lying off the port of Inchon.

Bereft of his father in his early days, Hwang Won Taek had for three years been a farm hand hired by a landlord since he turned ten.

When the landlord's son was drafted for labour service, Hwang Won Taek was compelled to go in place of him.

One early summer day in 1944, when he was excavating a drift its roof caved in and instantly he was locked up there. He remained buried in the drift for three days and could survive thanks to the air coming down from a pipe.

Accidents and undernourishment would take the lives of workers on the construction site every day.

He had experienced enough the sorrow of a stateless nation.

He had been in a wretched plight working on the construction site until Korea's liberation from the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism on August 15, 1945.

UNCHANGED SITUATION

Japanese imperialism was defeated, yet the situation in South Korea where Hwang Won Taek was then living remained the same as in the days of the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism.

The port of Inchon where Hwang Won Taek worked as a docker, was one of the ports where the U.S. imperialists discharged every day arms and munitions they were bringing into South Korea.

The dockers were made to drudge more than 12 hours a day. Yet their conditions remained poor and they could afford only one meal a day.

He could hardly endure hunger. One day, along with his fellow-docker Ryong Su, he got a salted mackerel from a storehouse, broiled and ate it. They got poisoned and were attacked by a high fever. The next day, however, they had to go to work again to earn a livelihood.

While unloading cargo from a ship, Ryong Su got exhausted and released his hold of a load sending it down to the ground. A shot rang out deafeningly and Ryong Su, who was about to lift the load, was knocked out.

Hwang Won Taek ran to Ryong Su, who uttered "the American devils" before he breathed his last. Hwang Won Taek's hatred for the U.S. imperialists grew stronger after he witnessed the murder. He decided not to work at the port and returned to his home village where he took up a job at a salt farm.

Not long after he returned home, Hwang Won Taek was arrested by the police on the charge of showing little zeal for an "anti-Communist campaign." It was a very hot day when he was being sent under police escort to the Ganghwa county police station. The policeman halted to take a rest when they reached the top of a pass. Seizing upon this chance, Hwang Won Taek rolled the policeman over and sent him down an unfathomable valley and escaped. Then came days of his wandering from place to place under the shelter of anonymity.

RAYS OF HOPE

In the summer of 1950, the U.S. imperialists, who were burning themselves to death in the flames of the war they themselves had kindled, took to flight, and Seoul and Inchon were liberated by the Korean People's Army.

The day Hwang Won Taek had impatiently waited for came.

To fight, on behalf of those who had been subjected to oppression and maltreatment before they died having a spite against the enemy, against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, Hwang Won Taek marched southward along with the Korean People's Army which was wiping out the enemy.

In those days of temporary retreat, too—a stern period in the destiny of the country—Hwang Won Taek remained faithful to the dear motherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The enemy had already landed in Inchon, but on the island of Gyodong off the port of Inchon there remained over 3,800 sacks of food grain. Not to evacuate it would mean giving food to the enemy.

Hwang Won Taek, who had been convinced from his practical experience in life how dear the motherland is and how hateful the enemy is, made up his mind to go through the place where the enemy had invaded and evacuate the food grain. He left along with seven armed persons.

Burning with revengeful thought, Hwang Won Taek moved all of the rice to Haeju, breaking through the cordon of the enemy. And then he and his men quickened the pace to reach as soon as possible the place where the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier Kim Il Sung were.

GLORIOUS DAYS

Hwang Won Taek experienced for the first time in his life how worthwhile labour is when he found employment after he was discharged from the People's Army.

At first he worked as an automated lathe operator at the Rakwon Machinery Plant.

His fellow-workers vied with each other in looking after his machine and passing on him their technical skills. His consciousness rose from day to day and his technical skills improved at a noticeably fast speed.

When the manufacture of the country's first large-sized pump was undertaken, he had a hand in it displaying his talent and enthusiasm.

Later, when an urgent task of supplying more machines to the mining industry was raised, he came to the Guso'ng Mining Machinery Plant on assignment from the organization.

Upholding Premier Kim Il Sung's great plan for building the foundation of a powerful machine-building industry that can stand on its own feet, he was the first to undertake the manufacture of the country's first large-sized hob. Under the guidance of the Party organization, he formed a youth shock brigade and, counting on the strength and wisdom of the masses, started the manufacture of the machine.

They worked out designs for over 10,000 accessories again and again and went ahead with the manufacture of the machine despite repeated failures.

By dint of the burning loyalty of these workers endeavouring to realize the great plan of the Party and the Leader, the large-sized hob was built in five months, far ahead of schedule.

At the news of the manufacture of this machine, Premier Kim Il Sung came to the Guso'ng Mining Machinery Plant to see it in defiance of heavy rain.

The workers made a trial of the hob in the presence of Premier Kim Il Sung.

Hwang Won Taek was very much excited that day. "What if the machine which has never been operated before does not work?"

Nevertheless, he derived encouragement from his confidence that the machine, a product of the loyalty of the working class which had single-heartedly worked for the Party putting forth all its energy, would surely work.

The hob began to operate to the delight of those watching it with keen attention. People firmly clasped each other's hands and loudly cheered.

Premier Kim Il Sung personally took up greasy scrappings, placed them on his palm, examined them and said:

"What a good thing it is! It is fine! The workers have nothing beyond their power...."

He shook hands one by one with the workers who had taken part in the manufacture of the hob and praised them for their success.

A man who even in those days of sufferings in South Korea, had looked up to Premier Kim Il Sung and who had lived regarding our Republic as a beacon of hope, Hwang Won Taek could hardly keep back the tears of deep emotion when his hand was in the Premier's warm hand.

Hwang Won Taek, who had grown up under the loving care of the Premier with high virtues, resolved many a time inwardly that day: "I'll do everything in my power for the Leader and for this fine system!"

He firmly made up his mind: "The American imperialists are still lording it over South Korea where I was born and spent my early days. They are watching for a chance to attack us. Such a miserable life as my friend Ryong Su led is still imposed upon the people in South Korea. To shed the rays of our Republic as soon as possible on our compatriots in South Korea, we must advance quickly along the path shown by Premier Kim Il Sung."

Thereafter, too, he splendidly manufactured large- and medium-sized hobs, turning lathes as well as big precision machines.

Thanks to the Party's deep concern and trust, he was awarded the title of Hero of Labour, the highest honour of the citizens of our Republic.

He was elected to the Third Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K.

This time when the elections to the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. are to take place, he has again been nominated as a candidate for the Supreme People's Assembly.

In the bosom of our Republic, he had an opportunity to learn systematically and received college education which he had not even dreamed of in the past.

From a worker he has developed into a deputy director of the plant.

As a management worker competently dealing with complicated business, he devotes all his energies and wisdom to the execution of his duties to serve better the Party and the Leader that have brought him up and to become a faithful servant of the people.

Seh Gum Ja

October Revolution

(Continued from Page 5)

The reporter said: "We have laid the solid foundations of an independent national economy. As a result, we are now in a position firmly to ensure the independence of the country and its political independence, make the socialist motherland richer and stronger and steadily improve the people's living conditions. By implementing the Party's line of self-reliant defence we have been able to make full preparations for smashing the enemy's aggressive manoeuvres and consolidate the revolutionary base impregnably for the country's reunification and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution."

He stated: "Our Party by arming all its members and the working people thoroughly with its only ideas could oppose reactionary ideas of all hues including Right and 'Left' opportunism seeking to revise Marxism-Leninism, flunkeyism towards the great powers and capitalist and feudalistic ideas, ensure the purity of the revolutionary ranks and unshakably lead our people along the road of victories without the slightest vacillation even when a difficult situation was created at home and abroad."

Exposing the ever intensifying policies of war and fascistization followed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in South Korea, the reporter continued: "It is the historic task of accomplishing the revolutionary cause that the Korean Communists started 40 years ago to complete the South Korean revolution and achieve the country's reunification.

"The South Korean revolution and the country's reunification must be realized in our time within our generation who fought and won over the Japanese and American imperialists under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung."

Referring to the international situation, the reporter noted: "The prevailing situation requires the socialist countries, the international communist movement and all the anti-imperialist forces to unite and fight more resolutely against the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war."

He went on to say: "The Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people will, in the future too, continue actively to strive for the friendship and solidarity with the socialist countries on the basis of the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism and of proletarian internationalism, for the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement and for the victory of the socialist and communist cause."

The reporter was followed by N.G. Sudarikov, Soviet Ambassador to our country.

Noting that the Soviet and Korean peoples are linked together by traditional fraternal friendship and close co-operation, the Soviet Ambassador said that the Soviet people take pride in the successes the Korean brothers have achieved in socialist construction under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Soviet Union consistently and decisively supports the struggle of the Korean people for expelling the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea and building a unified, democratic state, he declared.

The participants in the meeting renewed their resolve, closely united behind the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K. led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, to forge ahead more vigorously to achieve without fail the historic cause of the country's reunification within our generation and win the nation-wide victory of our revolution, holding aloft the banner of the October, the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism.

The meeting closed with the playing of "Internationale."

"Month Observing 50th Anniv. of October Socialist Revolution" Closes

The "Month Observing the 50th Anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution" marked off from October 12 to November 9, 1967, according to a decision of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea closed.

During this month, the entire membership of the Party and all the working people of our country significantly celebrated the 50th anniversary of the great October Socialist Revolution through which the Russian working class, under the leadership of Lenin and the Bolshevik Party, ushered in a new historic era of liberation of mankind and a new era of world revolution of transition from capitalism to socialism by breaking off the chains of capital and founding a socialist state for the first time in the world.

Lecture meetings, celebration meetings, various exhibitions, ten-day-film show, evenings of cultures, friendship gatherings and other colourful celebrations were organized in all parts of the country during the month.

All the Party members and working people who, rallied closely with one ideology and purpose around the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, observed the month amid seething revolutionary enthusiasm for implementing the resolutions of the Party Conference, brought about a new upsurge of labour in all spheres of the national economy for further pushing ahead economic construction and defence buildup. Extensive celebrations held during the month have contributed to strengthening the relations of traditional friendship between the Korean and Soviet peoples.

KENYAN GUEST ARRIVES IN PYONGYANG

We Re Olonde, General Secretary of the Union of Sugar-cane Workers of Kenya and General Secretary of the Preliminary Committee for the Kenyan Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, arrived in Pyongyang on November 9 by air on a visit to our country at the invitation of the Korean Committee for Asian and African Solidarity.

Korean People Fully Support Cambodian People's Struggle

Pyongyang City Meeting Commemorating Independence Day of Cambodia

A Pyongyang city meeting marking the 14th anniversary of the independence of the Kingdom of Cambodia was held at the Morangbong Theatre on November 8 under the auspices of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee.

Comrades Ri Ju Yon and Choe Yong Jin and other responsible cadres of government organs and social organisations and many working people attended the meeting.

Invited there were Ambassador Samreth Soth and staff members of the Cambodian Embassy and Cambodian students in Pyongyang.

Addressing the meeting, **Chairman SOH CHOL** of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries stressed that the independence of Cambodia was a great success made by the Cambodian people in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the national liberation of the country, and an epoch-making event which opened a new page in the history of the Cambodian people.

He referred to the brilliant achievements scored by the Cambodian people under the guidance of their outstanding leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk in the past 14 years since independence.

He vehemently condemned the U.S. imperialists for openly perpetrating the aggressive acts against the Cambodian people by mobilizing their aggressor troops, Thai reactionaries, South Vietnamese puppet troops and even the troops of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

He expressed full support to and firm solidarity with the Cambodian people in their struggle for the consolidation of peace, their neutrality and their national independence.

As was already made clear by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people respect the independence and sovereignty of Cambodia and recognize the territorial integrity of Cambodia within her present borders.

Pointing out that our people won the historic victory of liberation of the country by waging the 15-year long heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle under the wise leadership of our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, he said that our country has been converted into a socialist industrial-agricultural state with the firm foundations of an independent national economy in a short period of time after the liberation.

The brilliant achievements made by the Korean people in the socialist revolution and socialist construction are attributable to the outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, he said.

He denounced the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their machination for a new war against the northern part of Korea.

The people in South Korea today are waging diverse forms of struggles against the fascist terror rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for bringing earlier the day of the country's reunification when they will be able to lead a happy life in the care of the Republic under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people.

If the U.S. imperialists, oblivious of the lessons of history, recklessly unleash a new war in Korea, the Korean people, who have inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, will rise up resolutely and make a clean sweep of the enemies from this land, liberate the southern part of Korea and accomplish the country's reunification.

The Cambodian Government and people are actively supporting the righteous struggle of the Korean people for forcing the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops out of South Korea and realizing the independent reunification of the country and are positively striving to expose and isolate the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, on the international arena, he pointed out, and he extended heartfelt gratitude to the Government and people of the Kingdom of Cambodia for all this.

He emphasized in conclusion that the Korean people, who value the friendship with the Cambodian people, will in the future, too, actively support the just struggle of the Cambodian people against U.S. imperialism and its henchmen for defending their national independence, and will fight on together with the Cambodian people on the anti-imperialist front.

Ambassador SAMRETH SOTH of the Kingdom of Cambodia spoke next.

He referred to the great achievements the valiant Cambodian people have made in all fields in the past 14 years, by their own efforts and firmly rallied around their respected and beloved leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

The D.P.R.K.'s Government and people are giving unfailing support to the struggle of the Cambodian people against U.S. imperialism and its stooges, he said. Then he continued, friendly Korea declared that it recognizes and respects the present boundaries of Cambodia.

The act of solidarity gives inspiration to the Cambodian people and deals a telling blow to the enemies by frustrating their expansionist aim.

Saying that the Cambodian people and Government sincerely rejoice at the achievements made by the Korean people in the socialist construction, he declared:

Under the wise leadership of His Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea, prosperity has been accomplished in all branches of the economy, defence capacity has been firmly built up and the whole country has been turned into an impregnable fortress.

He expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people in their anti-U.S. struggle.

Recalling that His Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung has recently been nominated as a candidate for deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly according to the decision of the people, he went on:

This historic event which we warmly hail deals a heavy blow to the U.S. imperialists. The 40 million Korean people, rallied as one around their respected and beloved leader, are fully prepared to drive out the U.S. imperialists from their territory for good.

Cambodia invariably supports the just struggle of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and will stand by it at all times and under any circumstances.

The unshakable determination of Cambodia was clearly manifested in the telegram of greetings sent by Prince Norodom Sihanouk to His Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung on the founding anniversary of the friendly D.P.R.K.

He concluded his speech by shouting: "Long live His Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people" and "Long live the militant friendship between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Kingdom of Cambodia."

A Pyongyang city meeting commemorating Independence day of Cambodia was held at the Morangbong Theatre on November 8

Korean Social Organisations Hail Battle Success of Vietnamese People's Army and People

The Central Committee of the Fatherland Front, the C.C. of the General Federation of Trade Unions and the C.C. of the Union of Agricultural Working People, the C.C. of the League of Socialist Working Youth and the Korean Students Committee, the C.C. of the Democratic Women's Union, the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Society and the Korean Committee for Struggle against the U.S. Imperialists' Crimes in Vietnam sent telegrams respectively to their counterparts in Vietnam congratulating the heroic Vietnamese People's Army and people on their battle success of downing 2,500 U.S. planes.

Congratulatory messages were also sent respectively by the Pyongyang Textile Combine to the Nam Dinh Textile Mill, the Mangyong-dae Textile Mill to the Nam Dinh Yun Sinh Textile Mill, the Pyongyang Donghung Middle School to the Hanoi Nguyen Trai Middle School, the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Jamjin Co-operative Farm in Gangso County to the Dan Phuong Agricultural Co-operative in Hathai Province, the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Pyong-o Co-operative Farm in Mundok County to the Xuan La Agricultural Co-operative and the Pyongyang Construction Machine Factory to the Dongan Construction Machine Factory in Hanoi.

Present Repatriation Agt. Must Be Renewed Without Amendment

C.C. of Red Cross Society of D.P.R.K. Sends Letter to Red Cross Organisations of Various Countries

The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on November 6 sent a letter to Red Cross organisations of various countries in connection with the ever more open schemings of the Japanese authorities to wreck the repatriation operation of Korean nationals in Japan.

In the letter the Central Committee of the D.P.R.K. Red Cross Society expressed deep thanks to the Red Cross organisations of various countries for their active support for the repatriation operation of Korean nationals in Japan, a humanitarian undertaking.

The letter recalled the fact that the reactionary Sato government of Japan took on April 21 this year an unlawful decision to abrogate the present repatriation agreement on November 12 this year, willfully closed on August 12 the reception offices of repatriation applications in all parts of Japan, and is barbarously suppressing the Korean nationals in Japan demanding the unamended renewal of the present repatriation agreement. It also referred to the fact that at the talks between the Korean and Japanese Red Cross organisations held in Moscow, the Japanese authorities turned down all the just proposals of our side and unilaterally broke off the talks.

The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society, D.P.R.K., proposed to the Japan Red Cross on October 16 to resume the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks. But the Japanese side has not as yet given an affirmative reply to this and is indulging in its schemings to scrap the present repatriation agreement.

Furthermore, the Japan Red Cross declared that it could not "recognize" the entry into Niigata in November of the 150th repatriation boat to be dispatched by the D.P.R.K. Red Cross Society in order to carry our compatriots home and is openly obstructing the entry of the repatriation boat.

In the letter the Central Committee of the D.P.R.K. Red Cross Society strongly condemned the criminal machination of the reactionary Sato government of Japan which is sabotaging the repatriation of Korean nationals in Japan and encroaching upon their democratic national rights in disregard of the principles of humanitarianism and most elementary norms of international law and international usage, while pursuing an antagonistic policy towards the D.P.R.K.

The repatriation agreement clearly stipulates that when it is considered that the repatriation operation cannot be wound up within the term of the agreement, the two sides shall renew the agreement through consultations, and this was exactly what happened for the past eight years.

There is neither reason nor ground whatsoever to abrogate the repatriation agreement as long as there are Korean nationals who want to return home.

In particular, the current repatriation agreement is an international bilateral agreement concluded between the Korean and Japanese Red Cross Societies and, as such, it cannot be scrapped willfully by either side.

Since the beginning, the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Residents in Japan has been part of the work for atoning for the crimes committed by the Japanese imperialists against the Korean people in the past and it was drawn up on the basis of "freedom of choice of residence and principles of the Red Cross."

The letter pointed out that by disrupting the repatriation of Korean nationals in Japan the Japanese militarists are seeking to more faithfully serve the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war, secure one more favourable condition in the political bargaining they are conducting with the South Korean puppet clique following the signing of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" and further widen the road of their re-invasion of South Korea.

The Japanese authorities can by no means absolve themselves from the duty to repatriate with responsibility under the existing repatriation agreement the Korean nationals in Japan who are desirous of returning home.

As long as there are those who wish to return home, the repatriation work should be continued and the current repatriation agreement, the validity and justness of which have been amply proved through the repatriation work for the past eight years, should be renewed without amendment.

To return to the homeland is, for the Korean nationals in Japan, a serious question affecting their life and death.

With their repatriation at hand, the applicants for repatriation in Japan are waiting for the day of departure, having disposed of their properties.

Having made preparations for repatriation, they are now stranded and gripped by grave anxiety with the winter just around the corner, owing to the unlawful acts of the Japanese authorities.

The repatriation of the many Korean nationals in Japan waiting for repatriation is an urgent question; it should not be suspended but should be continued.

Therefore, the Central Committee of the D.P.R.K. Red Cross Society strongly demands that the Japanese authorities immediately stop their unlawful schemes to abrogate the repatriation agreement, renew the present repatriation agreement without amendment and carry out the repatriation work to the end with responsibility under the agreement.

No one can check the burning desire of the Korean nationals in Japan to return to their home land—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—where there lives Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Noting that the support and encouragement of the Red Cross organisations of various countries are a great inspiration to the Korean people and entire Korean nationals in Japan in their struggle for the repatriation operation, the letter expressed the belief that more positive support and encouragement would be forthcoming in the future.

Korean People Reject Resolutely

On November 7 the U.S. imperialists steamrollered another illegal "resolution" on the "Korean question" at the Political Committee of the U.N. General Assembly, defying the opposition of representatives of many countries, according to news report from New York.

By this "resolution" they said, as usual, that the U.S. imperialist aggressor army should continue to stay in South Korea for Korea's "reunification" and "peace and security" and that the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" would "continue its work."

By so doing, the U.S. imperialists once again exposed before the world's people their aggressive nature as the main culprit who is hindering the reunification of Korea occupying South Korea and is seriously jeopardising peace and security in Korea and Asia.

The Korean people condemn with national indignation this criminal move of U.S. imperialists and resolutely reject and declare null and void the "U.N. resolution" on the "Korean question."

As is widely known, the Korean question is one of restoring unity to a temporarily divided country and is a domestic affair of our nation to be solved independently by the Korean people themselves.

It is the unshakable stand and assertion of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to expel the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea and achieve the independent reunification of the country without any interference by outside forces.

This is the only correct way to the solution of the Korean question and is a reasonable measure entirely according with the interests of peace and security in Korea and Asia.

That is why representatives of many countries strongly demanded at the current session that the U.S. army should be withdrawn from South Korea, the "UNCURK" be dissolved and the Korean question be entrusted to the Korean people themselves.

This is a just demand fully conforming with the cause of Korea's reunification and with the spirit of the U.N. Charter.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists prevented this demand from being realised by resorting to vicious and base means and methods of every description. And they fabricated the "resolution" legalising and justifying their military occupation of South Korea and their policy of war by abolishing their followers.

This fully reveals how shamelessly the U.S. imperialists are busying themselves to cover up in the name of the U.N. their policies of aggression and war against Korea.

It has long been laid bare that the U.S. imperialists are using the U.N. as camouflage to hamstring Korea's reunification and legalise the policies of colonial enslavement and war which they are pursuing in South Korea.

In fact, over the past twenty-odd years the U.S. imperialists have converted South Korea into their complete colony and into their advance base for aggression against the northern part of Korea and Asia under the signboard of the U.N. They already carried on the war of aggression massacring Korean people carrying the U.N. flag with them.

In flagrant violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, the U.S. imperialists are stepping up war preparations, bringing into South Korea weapons of mass destruction on a large scale including nuclear weapons and guided missiles, reinforcing the numerical strength of the puppet army, speeding up the militarisation of the economy and strengthening war posture. They are incessantly perpetrating provocative acts along the Military Demarcation Line against the northern part of the Republic. What is more, the U.S. imperialists are even enlisting the Japanese militarist forces in the implementation of their policy of aggression against Korea.

The present situation shows that if the U.S. imperialist aggressor army is not withdrawn from South Korea at an early date, war may be unleashed again in Korea by the U.S. imperialists at any time.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and their moves for starting another war constitute not only a challenge to peace and security in Korea but also a grave menace to peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

All the facts show that, so long as the U.S. imperialist aggressor army remains in South Korea, there can be neither peace in Korea nor her reunification.

The U.S. imperialist aggressor troops must get out of South Korea without delay. There is no reason or ground whatsoever for them to remain in South Korea.

Parallel with the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army occupying South Korea, the "UNCURK" which has long been branded as a tool of U.S. imperialism for aggression in Korea, must also be dissolved immediately.

The Korean people strongly demand the repeal of the illegal resolution on Korea imposed upon by the U.S. imperialists; they demand the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressor army occupying South Korea under the signboard of the "U.N. forces" and the immediate dissolution of the "UNCURK."

Korea belongs to the Korean people. No one is allowed to interfere in the internal affairs of the Korean people.

Rallied firmly around Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, our people enjoying the support of the peace-loving people of the world will surely force the U.S. imperialist aggressor army out of South Korea and achieve the independent reunification of the country for themselves, resolutely rejecting any interference by outside forces.

Ri Hyon Ik

The struggle of Korean compatriots in Japan for defending the right to repatriation is being further momentum with each passing day.

Photo shows Korean nationals in Japan who, indignant at the vicious scheme of the Sato clique to sabotage the existing repatriation agreement, are waging a struggle in demand of immediate resumption of the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks and unamended renewal of the existing repatriation agreement.

D.P.R.K. Red Cross Society Cables Japan Red Cross

The Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram on November 9 to the Japan Red Cross for the early resumption of the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks.

Pointing out that the Japan Red Cross has rejected the just proposal of the D.P.R.K. Red Cross Society and delayed the resumption of the talks, thereby preventing any agreement from being reached between both sides on the question of the repatriation of Korean nationals in Japan, the telegram emphasized that the Japan Red Cross is entirely to blame for this.

The telegram said that the D.P.R.K. Red Cross Society agrees to the proposal of the Japan Red Cross on reopening the talks in Colombo at the earliest possible date.

It proposed to hold the talks around November 20 for reasons of transport and contact with the Ceylonese side.

Our Society will send a delegation led by Jon In Chol, Vice-Chairman of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as previously, the telegram said.

Statement of Korean Central News Agency

The Korean Central News Agency issued the following statement on November 6, 1967:

The Korean Central News Agency has been authorized by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to make the following statement:

Today the U.S. imperialist aggressor army is further intensifying provocations against the northern part of the Republic to ignite a new aggressive war in Korea.

Recently, to shield its military provocations the U.S. imperialist aggressor army is infiltrating hundreds of fishing vessels into the territorial waters of the northern part of the Republic and, taking this opportunity, is ever more brazenly carrying out activities by its armed agents' vessels.

On November 3, too, the enemy infiltrated 260 odd fishing vessels and ships of armed agents into the waters off the eastern coast of Jangjon Port in the territorial waters of our side to brazenly perpetrate hostile acts against the northern part of the Republic.

Our People's Army units, taking a due self-defence measure, have held the vessels of armed agents and fishing vessels involved in the hostile acts of the enemy and are conducting appropriate investigation. It has been revealed through the recent incident that the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique dispatched thousands of fishing vessels into the coastal waters of our side in October and November alone and that the vessels of armed agents which, taking these opportunities, perpetrated hostile acts in the coastal waters of our side number several hundreds.

Fishing operations of South Korean fishing boats in the territorial waters of the northern part of the Republic must be conducted after going through procedures with the organ concerned of the Government of the Republic and boats for fishing must not be used in any provocative acts against our side, as was clearly pointed out in the joint statement of the Ministers of Fishing Industry and Home Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea dated December 29, 1958.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are frequently dispatching armed spy vessels disguised as fishing boats under the escort of warships to perpetrate outright hostile acts.

Clear proof of this are the sinking of the enemy's PCE No. 56 and subsequent cases of naval intrusion and the recent cases of ever more unscrupulous infiltration.

Fishing operations of South Korean fishermen in the territorial waters of the northern part of the Republic will be ensured as before as long as, it is not used in the hostile acts of the enemies.

But this condition will be ensured only in a designated area under control with the permission of our side.

If this is violated, the fishing boats concerned will be held by our side by due self-defence measures and those engaged in hostile acts will be meted out deserving punishments.

Inside Facts of Enemy Hostilities Come to Light

Armed Agents who Smuggled Themselves into the North Lay Bare Enemy's Scheme

--The armed agents who were detained by the self-defence measures of the Korean People's Army units while perpetrating hostile acts after having illegally intruded into the waters off the eastern coast of Jangjon Port in the territorial waters of our side in the East Sea on November 3 and South Korean fishermen who were associated with them are now making a confession of their criminal acts they committed and laying bare the sinister plan of the enemy.

Hong Sun Gwon, owner of the fishing boat "Haeyang-ho" held by our side, made the following statement about what he did under coercion of the enemy:

Receiving the warm protection of the Government of the Republic after coming here, I now deeply regret what I did, though it was not an act of my own volition.

To speak the truth, Bak Nung Chul, chief engineer of my boat, is a special agent.

When he first came to my boat three months ago I did not know this.

About one o'clock on the morning of November 3 he told me and skipper Kim Seung Jae who he was, and said the following:

"Tomorrow(November 3) we will enter the sea belonging to the North together with many other boats and catch *myongtae*. Then the People's Army will take us along.

"You must come with me to the North and spy the military things.

"If we cannot enter the North, we must approach the coast near Jangjon Port and spy out the military installations of the People's Army."

Then he told us how to do the job and urged us to start quickly. I pretended to agree against my will under pressure.

However, I had no intention to listen to him.

The spies who wormed themselves into the fishing boats after receiving special training at enemy's intelligence organs and sneaked into the North have also admitted their crimes.

Ri Chang Sik, an agent aboard "Gumyong-ho" confessed as follows:

Although I came to the North together with fishermen, I am not a fisherman who came for fishing. I entered the North to spy on military installations of North Korea with a spying mission given by the Yankees.

I received training a long time ago to infiltrate into North Korea as an agent of the American C.I.C.

Later I was sent to the Sokcho detachment, where I made preparations for the infiltration route and for action.

One day the intelligence officer in charge of my training told me as follows:

The easiest way of entering the North is by using the sea route.

Fishermen often crossed the truce line into the territorial waters of the North and were captured each time by the People's Army. This gives us a good chance. We attain our aim with ease if we disguise ourselves as fishermen and worm our way into the North, mingling with them.

We have had a try at this method many times.

It is now the fishing season and fishing boats are leaving for the North. Better hurry up.

If you cross the truce line and are checked by the People's Army as planned, we will advertise that the "communist troops" captured fishermen by force.

This propaganda will be a big political profit for us. And we can blame the communist side, saying that it is conducting military provocations along the truce line.

And you, on your part, will be able to set foot in the North unnoticed by taking this opportunity.

I was assigned by him the concrete task of spying on the disposition of the People's Army units and military installations on the eastern coast.

I was also given additionally, if it is impossible to carry out this task immediately, the task of sounding out public sentiments in North Korea and stirring up public feelings as much as possible by secretly advertising that "the South is a good place to live."

In this way, I intruded into the sea off Jangjon and was held in check by the People's Army.

As I have betrayed the country and the nation, I deserve a hundred deaths. I am really ashamed of myself before the fellow countrymen and I have no face to say anything.

Bak Nung Chul, agent on board the "Heung-ho," confessed his crime as follows:

Drawn into the spy ring of the "Central Intelligence Agency," I had long undergone training mainly for infiltrating into the North under the guise of a fisherman.

During the while I carefully studied the situation in the North. After I came to the Sokcho detachment, I conducted on-the-spot reconnaissance on many occasions for my infiltration.

Thus, the plan for my action was completed.

The first stage of my work was to finish by smuggling myself into one of the fishing boats engaged in fishing in a group in the sea near the truce line, winning over the fishermen, turning the boat into an espionage vessel and setting it on the North.

The task assigned me was to collect military information, spread demagogy and hamper the elections in all places and to destroy establishments or set fire to them in those places where it was possible.

Acting on this premeditated plan, we crossed the truce line and were captured by the People's Army as expected.

This order of action was worked out by abusing the fact that fishing boats going over to the North are welcome there.

At 257th MAC Meeting

U.S. Imperialist Aggressors' Crimes Denounced

As already reported through a statement of the Korean Central News Agency, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who had been committing barbarous bombardment against our side by continuously and ceaselessly infiltrating naval vessels into the coastal waters of our side since the armistice, are of late continuously perpetrating the hostile act of infiltrating a large number of ships of armed agents together with South Korean fishing boats into the coastal waters of our side.

According to the statement made by Major General Bak Jung Guk, Senior Member of our side, at the 257th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission held on November 7 in Panmunjom at the proposal of our side, such open spying acts are continuing in November. Major General Bak Jung Guk referred to the repeated announcements made by the Government of the Republic that it would allow South Korean fishermen, robbed of fishing grounds and means of living by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, to enter the coastal waters of our side and catch fish after obtaining specific permission from our side, and said:

Recently, however, the enemies are ever more maliciously infiltrating hosts of South Korean fishing boats into the coastal waters of our side without any prior notice to our side and without any permission of our side, and are using them as a smokescreen for infiltrating the ships of their armed agents.

He continued:

In order to observe the Armistice Agreement and maintain peace in Korea, our side has been compelled to take the self-defence measure of checking some of South Korean fishing vessels deemed necessary for the investigation into the ships of armed agents which illegally intruded into the coastal waters of our side and perpetrated spying and hostile acts.

Pointing out that the enemies, despite this stark fact, are raising "anti-communist" clamours groundlessly slandering our side, asserting that our side "kidnapped by force" South Korean fishermen, Major General Bak Jung Guk stated: Facts show that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are using South Korean fishing boats as shields in their espionage activities and are systematically perpetrating such outright hostile acts to invest a pretext for "justifying" their "anti-communist" propaganda and occupation of South Korea.

Our side noted that synchronizing with their continued, undisguised hostile acts in the coastal waters of our side, as mentioned above, the enemies are firing every day into the areas of our side with various large calibre guns and automatic weapons in the Demilitarized Zone, infiltrating armed bandits for perpetrating homicidal, armed attacks against our side and dispatching military aircraft into the territorial air of our side to conduct reconnaissance, while illegally introducing as before various kinds of lethal weapons into South Korea. Our side lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against these criminal acts and called it to account for them.

Recalling that the U.S. imperialist aggressors' reckless military provocations and threatening manoeuvres for a new war against our side have become all the more unscrupulous, Major General Bak Jung Guk stressed: This clearly shows that the enemies are persistently trying to wreck the armistice and ignite a new aggressive war in Korea.

Declaring that today the entire Korean people are expressing burning resentment at the indiscreet manoeuvres for war conducted by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and closely watching the development of the situation, Major General Bak Jung Guk warned them to be mindful that if they continue to commit acts of provocation against our Republic, they will be held responsible for the grave consequences arising therefrom and will be burned in the flame they themselves enkindled.

He strongly demanded that the enemy side severely punish the prime movers who organised and directed the recent reckless military provocations against our side and all the criminals involved in them and take practical and responsible measures lest similar provocations should occur again.

South Korean Women Fight against Yankee Atrocities

Over 300 Korean women in Dongduchon-up, Yangju county, Gyonggi Province, South Korea, who were indignant at the recent homicidal ferocity of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army against a Korean woman, thronged in group to the headquarters of the U.S. Seventh Division on November 7 and demanded the punishment of the murderer, according to a report of Radio Korean, Culture in Seoul. The women also demanded the division commander to apologize for the atrocity.

A PFC named Tailor of the Headquarters Company, 2nd Battalion, 32nd Regiment, U.S. 7th Division, stationed in Dongduchon, raped a Korean woman named Kim Chun Ja and throttled her to death on November 5.

The brass hats of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces, shielding the bestiality of their soldier again this time, let loose military policemen to suppress the South Korean women barbarously.

Resisting the suppression by the Yankee MPs, however, the women waged sit-down struggle in the U.S. army barracks in denunciation of the U.S. imperialist murderers.

When the women were fighting against the Yankee aggressors, over 1,000 local inhabitants gathered in front of the U.S. army unit and encouraged their struggle.

SOUTH KOREAN WORKERS FIGHT FOR WAGE HIKE

Over 4,700 dockers of Pusan, South Korea, who had been in labour dispute for wage hike since last July decided to call a strike for an indefinite period from November 16, according to a Donghwa News Agency report from Pusan.

The workers have demanded the "Pusan loading and unloading association," their employer, to increase the monthly wages by 73.7 per cent on an average, saying that they could not subsist on the present starvation wages.

But the company owners who are bent on filling their pockets turned down the just demand of the workers.

Brought to the limit of their endurance, the workers decided to call a strike to have their demand met.

Earlier, on November 3, more than 300 workers in the field of clothing industry in Pusan went on strike demanding a 35 per cent wage increase.

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